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H. Cobb  
1/9/04

Docket No.: 822.1195 1-3

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of:

Dale F. McIntyre, et al.

Serial No. 09/845,589

Group Art Unit: 3722

Confirmation No. 2441

Filed: April 30, 2001

Examiner: Monica S. Carter

For: FORMING A SCRAPBOOK PAGE WITH IMAGES OF DIFFERENT  
CHARACTERISTICS

APPEAL BRIEF

Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

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Sir:

In response to the final Office Action in the above identified application and pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed October 20, 2003 applicants submit this Brief in triplicate with the fee of \$330.00 set forth by 1.17(c).

**(1) Real Party In Interest**

The real party in interest in this appeal is the Eastman Kodak Company.

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

The undersigned attorney, the appellant and the assignee know of no related appeals or interferences which would be directly affected by or directly affect or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

**(3) Status of Claims**

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 -15, 17, 18 and 20-25 are currently pending, no claims have been allowed, claims 2, 5, 7, 9, 16 and 19 have been cancelled, claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10-15, 17, 18 and 20-25 stand finally rejected and claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10-15, 17, 18 and 20-25 are appealed.

**(4) Status of Amendments**

An amendment has been filed subsequent to the final rejection. The amendment after the final office Action that was filed on September 24, 2003 was indicated as entered for the purposes of Appeal by an Advisory Action mailed October 15, 2003 and the claims of the Appendix include the amendments to the claims made via the above-identified amendment.

**(5) Summary of the Invention**

The present invention (see specification pages 4-9) is directed to creating a page of a scrapbook using an image, such as a snapshot. Scrapbooks holding snapshots have been around for a long time. To make a scrapbook product interesting in this environment, the inventor recognized that the product must stand out above others. The inventor has also recognized that an important aspect of a scrapbook page is the personal nature of the image. As a result, the invention allows the image used in the scrapbook to essentially be supplied by the scrapbook maker (page 4, line 7). In further consideration of the personal nature of the page, the inventor has recognized that the scrapbook page is also a personal statement about the image being used. As a result, the invention allows the user to customize the image and the scrapbook page in a number of different ways by giving the versions of the image different characteristics or arrangements (page 4, line 6 - page 6, line 2 and figures 1A-1C). The inventor has also recognized that an important aspect of adding value to a product is in making the product entertaining. As a result, the invention provides activities for the scrapbook maker (scrapbooker) to perform as part of the entertainment value. These activities could be called paper craft activities and include manually cutting out the photographic images and arranging them in a one of a number of creative, artful, visually pleasing layouts and adhesively sticking them to the scrapbook page (page 8, line 30 - page 9, line 7 and figure 7). These activities can improve the manual dexterity of the young and maintain it for the aged, a benefit of the invention in addition to its entertainment value. The inventor has recognized that it is important for the activity of creating a scrapbook be accessible to a broad range of scrapbook makers, old and young people, and be capable of involving a number of family members in the activity or be a solo activity. The inventor also recognizes that a creative and entertaining scrapbook page can be made to the satisfaction of users or page makers even when the creative nature of the page is constrained. The invention also recognizes that not every person is extremely creative and a product that allows substantially everyone to essentially be creative has great value. To allow

both young and old, families and individuals, the creative and the not so creative to make a creative scrapbook page, the inventor recognized that some of the makers could benefit from help. As a result, the invention essentially comes with a set of instructions (page 5, line 25 - page 6, line 2 and figure 1C). The invention also allows the user to select from a limited set of creative image sets or series (page 6, lines 3-14 and figure 2 or page 6, line 17 - page, line 7 and figure 3). This selection can be iterative in the sense that the user can change his/her mind (page 6, lines 25-27) also adding to the interactive entertainment value. The inventor also recognized that when the very young are involved in the activity of creating the page the instructions might become lost or forgotten frustrating the user. As a result, the instructions are printed or produced together with the creative images (page 5, line 25 - page 6, line 2 and figure 1C) on a single medium or substrate. As noted above, an important aspect of the present invention is its entertainment value and entertainment should not be frustrating. Today, value is added to products by making them entertaining, easy to use and not frustrating. The present invention accomplishes this.

To attain the above discussed product values, in the present invention, the user, such as a mom creating a "scrapbook" with her child, supplies a photograph which is converted into a "photographic digital image" (see claim 1, where claim 1 is used for illustrating the nature of the invention in this summary). The mom can then specify ("specified" - claim 1) the types of creative images or styles that are to be created for the scrapbook from the supplied image, such as a zoom, kaleidoscope, a layer print, etc. The system, based on the specification or style, makes ("forms") a "series" of images (at least two) from the supplied image where each of the images, from the "same" image, in the series has "different characteristics." In the zoom example, a series of images of progressively smaller sizes are created from the supplied image. This series of images is formed on a "photographic print medium" which is "distinct" from the composite image assembled on the scrapbook page. That is, the photographic medium is not the scrapbook page but the source of the material used for creating composite image to be assembled on the scrapbook page. The system also produces or selects a set of assembly "instructions" for making the scrapbook page specified or style page where the instructions are designed to allow the user (mom and child in our example) to create or make ("making" - claim 1) the actual scrapbook page in the desired creative style. In the zoom case the instructions describe how to "manually cut out" a portion of each of the zoom images (cut out the largest picture, for example), to stick ("manually fix") the images on a page in a certain overlapping

sequence (arrange in a layered fashion, for example). These instructions along with the photographic images having the different characteristics are printed ("forming") on the same photographic print medium ("single" photographic print medium) and supplied to the user (the mom and birthday girl in our example). That is, a single photographic print has both the images and the instructions for creating a composite image on a scrapbook page. The user (the mom and the birthday girl in this example) then can follow the instructions ("allowing ... in accordance with the instructions") to assemble the scrap book by manually cutting out ("manually cut out") the images and sticking ("fix") them to and arranging them on the scrapbook page in a "composite image on the page" (see figure 7). The result is a manually created composite image (figure 7) that is created by the birthday girl and her mom. Thus, the present invention provides a product that is easy to use by young and old, unique as well as entertaining by allowing the user to participate.

**(6) Issues**

1. Whether claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 - 15, 17, 18 and 23-25 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C § 103 over the Huang (5,897,220) in view of Fink (6,544,037) in further view of Monn (5,712,005).

2. Whether claims 20 - 22 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C § 103 over Huang, Fink, Monn and Morag (6,324,545).

**(7) Grouping of Claims**

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10-15, 17, 18 and 20-25 are each independently patentable over the prior art, as discussed in detail below, and do not stand or fall together.

**(8) Argument**

The Law

Under Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 U.S.P.Q. 459 (1966) the scope and content of the prior art are to be determined, the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue are to be ascertained and the level of skill in the art is to be ascertained. Against this background the obviousness of the subject matter is determined. The prior art must not only suggest the desirability that the teachings of references be combined but must also suggest the desirability of the modifications in the manner proposed by the Examiner as well as the results to

be achieved (see Ex parte Costa, 211 U.S.P.Q. 636 (P.O.Bd.App.1978), ACS Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Montefiore Hospital, 732 F.2d 1572,221 U.S.P.Q. 929 (Fed.Cir.1984), In re Gordon, 733 F.2d 900,221 U.S.P.Q. 1125 (Fed.Cir.1984), Lear Siegler v. Aeroquip Corp., 733 F.2d 881,221 U.S.P.Q. 1025 (Fed.Cir.1984) and Diversitech v. Century Steps,850 F.2d 675,7 U.S.P.Q.2d 1315 (Fed.Cir.1988)). Effect must be given to all claim limitations (see In re Angstadt and Griffin, 537 F.2d 498,190 U.S.P.Q. 214 (C.C.P.A.1976)). The differences between the claimed invention as a whole and the prior art must be considered. It is error to focus on a core or gist of an invention (see Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v Barnes-Hind/ Hydrocurve, Inc., 796 F.2d 443,230 U.S.P.Q. 416 (Fed.Cir.1986)). "[T]he best defense against the subtle but powerful attraction of a hindsight-based obviousness analysis is rigorous application of the requirement for a showing of the teaching or motivation to combine prior art references ... . Combining prior art references without evidence of such a suggestion, teaching, or motivation simply takes the inventor's disclosure as a blueprint for piecing together the prior art to defeat patentability--the essence of hindsight." In re Dembiczak, 175 F.3d 994, 999, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Factors to be considered in determining that claims are not obvious include unexpected results, new features, solution of a different problem and novel properties (see In re Wright, 848 F.2d 1216, 6 U.S.P.Q.2d 1959 (Fed.Cir.1988)).

#### The Rejections

The final rejection rejects claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 - 15, 17, 18 and 23-25 as unpatentable under 35 U.S.C § 103 over the Huang (5,897,220) in view of Fink (6,544,037) in further view of Monn (5,712,005) and rejects claims 20 - 22 as unpatentable under 35 U.S.C § 103 over Huang, Fink, Monn and Morag (6,324,545).

#### Huang

Huang is directed to an automatic photo booth system that allows a user to capture his own image. That real time image is then converted into a "sketch" or line drawing by a computer. The real time sketch or line drawing can be combined, by the computer, with a number of stored line drawings of objects, called sketches, such as a sketch of a spoon, to make a montage of the real-time photo image and the line drawings. This combination of photographic image and line drawings, or montage, can then be printed out as a single photographic medium/substrate print, see figure 1. The system also has the capability of creating a print that includes multiple versions of the montage on a single substrate or print. This multiple version print (see figure 2) includes a large size version of the montage and a

plurality of small size versions. These different versions are automatically produced by the system without any discretion of selection being made by the user. Huang teaches how to make a sketch montage with multiple size versions. No instructions are provided with the montage prints.

#### Fink

Fink is directed to a system for creating a child's diary, having characteristics much like a photo album. The system includes what is called a picture pad (See figure 1). This picture pad is characterized as like a checkbook and includes pages that can be completed by the child. The pages are designed to relate to activities that a child might do, such as go to a museum. Some of the pages can be removed from the picture pad or checkbook and placed at certain fixed locations in the diary designated by slots 54 such as found for holding pictures in a picture album (see figure 5). A first page 20 of the picture pad includes a line drawing with space reference numbers (see figure 2). This first page 20 also includes a set of instructions matching the reference numbers telling the child what to do for each reference number. For example, reference number 2 is for a space for the date and time and instruction number 2 tells the user to write in the date and time. Subsequent pages 18 (see figure 3) of the checkbook each only include a single line drawing containing the reference numbers. That is, the pages where the activity by the child is performed (either in the checkbook or the diary) do not include instructions. Because of this, if the instruction page is accidentally removed, or if the child forgets the instructions while completing the checkbook page, the child can become frustrated. This is a problem not recognized much less solved by Fink.

#### Monn

Monn is directed to a kit for decorating a photo album storage box to identify the content of the photo album. The kit includes the photo album, the storage box, adhesives, etc. and also comes with a separate instruction sheet 20. The instruction sheet 20 includes instructions for "...making a color photocopy from a color photograph, applying adhesive to the front and back sides of the photocopy, pasting the photocopy to the outside surface 42 of the box 14, applying a protective layer of the acrylic gel to the pasted photocopies, and staining the protective acrylic finish with diluted permanent ink." (See col. 3, lines 48-55). The discussion notes that it is preferred that the edges of the photocopy be torn to tear off the border, although there are no

instructions on the instruction sheet to do so. As in Fink, because the instructions are separate from the activity medium, if the instructions get lost, the user can become frustrated.

#### Morag

Morag is directed to a system for creating a personalized photo album. The user acquires a set of images. These images can be from a digital camera or from digitized paper prints. The images are transmitted to a service provider that makes the album. The customer also transmits instructions indicating how the images should be arranged in the photo album. Several images can be on a single album page and images can be combined into mosaics. The images are then automatically arranged into a photo album format by a computer based on the user's instructions, and the pages of the album can be printed out by the service provider and sent to the user. In one arrangement, a proof copy can be sent electronically to the user by email along with "computer-readable instructions" for viewing and printing the proof copy. Like the above discussed prior art there are no instructions on the printed copy of the album pages.

### **(9) Discussion**

#### The Independent Claims

The present invention is directed to a method of creating a "scrapbook" (see claims 8, 18, 23 and 25) or a page that can be used in a scrapbook (see claims 1, 4, 10, 15, and 20). As can be seen from the above discussion none of the references is directed to or suggests improvements to or changes in methods of creating a scrapbook. Huang - a sketch montage with different versions sizes, Fink - a child's diary with insertable child modifiable activity pages, Monn - photo album storage box decoration kit, and Morag - personalized photo album. In fact, none of the prior art references even mentions a scrapbook. That is, the prior art does not teach or suggest the basic function or goal of the invention. For this reason, it is submitted that the rejection should be reversed.

As discussed above, the present invention calls for the user or person engaged in the scrapbook creation activity to cut out the images from a medium on which they have been printed (see "allowing the user to manually cut out the series of different characteristics of visual images from the medium" - claim 1 and "cutting out the ... images from the medium" - claims 4, 8, 18 and 20, "cutting out the ... image from the medium" - claims 10 and 15). The prior art does not teach or suggest the entertainment and manual dexterity improvement activity of cutting out the images. For this additional reason, it is submitted that the rejection should be reversed.

As noted above, the present invention forms the visual images and the instructions for creating a scrapbook on the same medium ("forming visual images ... on a single ... medium ... forming a visual image of printed instructions for making the scrapbook on the single ... medium" - see claims 1, 4, 8, 18, and 20, "forming at least one visual image ... on a single medium ... forming a visual image of printed instructions for making the scrapbook on the single ... medium" - see claims 10 and 15, "producing visual images from the at least one digital image, the modified digital image and the instructions on at least one single medium" - claim 23, and "printing the images and the instructions on a medium" - claim 25). These formed visual image(s) are not formed on the scrapbook page itself but on a different medium (see "distinct" from the scrapbook page - claims 1, 4, 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 23 and 25). This prevents the instructions and images, upon which the manual activity of cutting out the images is performed, from becoming separated or forgotten during the activity. As noted above, the prior art either has no instructions or the instructions are separated from the activity page, which allows them to become lost or forgotten. The invention solves this problem not recognized or solved by the prior art.

The present invention also calls for an entertainment and dexterity activity associated creating the scrapbook of manually fixing the series of cut out images on a page thereby forming a composite image - one made up of distinct parts (see "allowing the user to manually fix the ... images ... forming a composite image on the page" - claim 1, "fixing the cut out images on the page forming a composite image on the page" - claims 4 and 8, "fixing the cut out ... image on the page forming a composite image on the page" - claims 10 and 15, "a user cutting out the series of different characteristics of visual images from the medium and fixing them to a scrapbook page forming a composite image on the page" - claim 18, "the user fixing the cut out different visual images on the page forming a composite image on the page" - claim 20, "the visual images can be assembled in a scrapbook forming a composite image on the page" - claim 23, and "allowing the user to use the images to assemble the scrapbook page in accordance with instructions forming a composite image on the page" - claim 25). The prior art does not teach or suggest forming a composite image for the scrapbook page much less that a manual fixation activity form a composite image (one made up of distinct parts cut out and reassembled by a user). Rather, the prior art teaches the computer forming any composite image (Huang - the synthesized sketches and small large images, Fink - no composite image, merely a preprinted image with a child's later added additions, Monn - computer arrangement of the photo



album pages and Morag - computer creation of a mosaic). For this further reason, it is submitted that the rejection should be reversed.

The present invention, as part of the creativity value added, allows the user to create different versions of a series of images where the different versions have different characteristics. For example, one series is a zoom series (see figure 1) and in another series each image has different color characteristics (see figure 1B). The user is allowed to select which of the different characteristics image set or series is produced (see "using a photographic digital image to produce a series of digital images of the same image where each of the digital images of the same image have different characteristics specified by a user" - claim 1, "the user sending ... instructions ... where each of the digital images of the same image have different characteristics in accordance with the instructions" - claim 20, and "allowing the user to specify reproduction of the image as a series of images with different characteristics" - claim 25. The prior art does not teach or suggest allowing the user to select the characteristics of the set or series of images used to create the scrapbook page. For this additional reason, it is submitted that the rejection should be reversed.

The present invention allows the user to select a particular style or distinctive manner of expression for the scrapbook page images and the images are formed in accordance with that style (see "allowing the user to specify reproduction of the image as a series of images with different characteristics associated with a scrapbook page style; creating the series of images responsive to the style" - claim 25). As discussed above, the user in the prior art has no choice over the style of what is produced. That is done for the user in the prior art. For this reason, it is submitted that the rejection should be reversed.

Because the present invention reproduces the visual images on a photographic media and then allows the user to cut out the images, etc. the printed instructions need to be converted into a photographic format so that they can be reproduced on a photographic (or same) medium. As a result, the present invention calls for producing the instructions as a visual image (see "forming a visual image of printed instructions" - claim 1, 4, 8, 10, 15, 18 and 20. And the visual image medium on which the instructions are formed is particularly specified as a photographic print medium (see claims 1 and 10). There is no teaching or suggestion in the prior art of forming the instructions as a visual image much less one on a photographic print medium. For this additional reason, it is submitted that the rejection should be reversed.

The present invention even allows the user to supply a portion of an image and this image is modified to have different characteristics, the system then produces instructions for assembling the user supplied image, the modified image is used to produce visual images, and the visual images, the modified image and the instructions are formed on the single medium (see claim 23). The prior art does not teach or suggest such a sequence or capability. For this specific reason, it is submitted that the rejection should be reversed.

As can be seen from the above discussion, the independent claims of the present invention each have multiple and distinct patentable distinctions over the prior art. For the above discussed reasons it is submitted that the independent claims are patentable over the prior art and reversal of the rejection is requested.

#### The Dependent Claims

The dependent claims depend from the above-discussed independent claims and are patentable over the prior art for the reasons discussed above. The dependent claims also recite additional features not taught or suggested by the prior art as discussed below.

The present invention allows the user to produce different sets of photographic images where the sets have different characteristics. The invention also allows the user to combine the different photographic characteristics into a combination image (see "combinations" of size, color and mirroring - claim 2, dependent on claim 1). The prior art does not teach or suggest such a photographic combination. This improves the creativity value added of the invention, something the prior art does not do.

The present invention calls for adhesively fixing the cut out images (see claim 6, dependent on claim 4). As noted above, there is no teaching or suggestion in the prior art for cutting out the images and fixing them in a composite and thus no suggestion for adhesively fixing the composite of them. This is again an activity that improves dexterity and provides entertainment.

Claim 11, dependent on claim 10, emphasizes that the starting digital image includes images of the single image that have different characteristics so that the visual images of the series are themselves multiple images of a single image with different characteristics. That is, the invention calls for images of images where each level of images has different characteristics.

This allows a kaleidoscopic, image within image type composite image to be created which is not taught or suggested by the prior art.

The present invention calls for the visual series of images of different characteristics to be photographic, thermal and inkjet (see claim 12, dependent on claim 11). The prior art provides sketch images not ones within the categories of photographic, thermal or inkjet. This increases the flexibility of the reproduction of the visual and instruction images of the present invention. Something not provided by the prior art.

The present invention also allows the digital images that have different characteristics for flexible output devices (photographic, thermal and inkjet) to be an image that combines the different digital characteristics into a combination digital image (see "combinations" of size, color and mirroring - claim 13, dependent on claim 12). The prior art says nothing about flexible output device digital images having such combinations of characteristics.

The series of visual images that are fixed onto the page for the scrapbook can be associated with other visual images that can be included or fixed on the page with the composite before or after the composite is formed (see claim 14, dependent on claim 10). Nothing in the prior art teaches or suggests this.

The particular visual image that is supplied for making the composite can be one that itself has both a visual image and text (see claim 17, dependent on claim 15), such as the text "happy birthday". The prior art suggests nothing about the image being used to make a series for composting as having both text and a visual image.

Claim 21, dependent on claim 20, calls for the user to make payment for the service of making the series of images with instructions on the single medium over the channel to the service provider. The prior art, even though a photo album preparation service is disclosed, says nothing about making a payment or in such a way.

Claim 22, dependent on claim 20, calls being capable of or performing the service both over a local channel or the Internet. The prior art does not teach or suggest this.

Claim 24, dependent on claim 23, calls for a scrapbook product that includes on a single medium both a set of visual images of different characteristics and assembly instructions.

As can be seen from the above discussion, the dependent claims of the present invention each have patentable distinctions over the prior art. For the above discussed reasons

it is submitted that the dependent claims are patentable over the prior art and reversal of the rejection is requested.

**(10) Conclusion**

It is submitted that the present claimed invention is patentably distinguishable over the prior art taken together or alone. It is respectfully requested that the Board reverse the outstanding rejections in this application.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: 12/22/3

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## Appendix

1. A method of arranging a series of at least two visual images of different characteristics of the same image and fixing them to a page which is usable in a scrapbook, comprising:

using a photographic digital image to produce a series of digital images of the same image where each of the digital images of the same image have different characteristics specified by a user;

forming visual images of the series of different characteristics of images on a single photographic print medium distinct from the page;

forming a visual image of printed instructions for making the scrapbook on the single photographic print medium;

allowing the user to manually cut out the series of different characteristics of visual images from the medium in accordance with the instructions; and

allowing the user to manually fix the cut out different visual images on the page forming a composite image on the page in accordance with the instructions which can be used in the scrapbook.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the characteristics include different sizes, colors, mirrored images or combinations thereof.

4. A method of arranging a series of at least two visual images of different sizes of the same image and fixing them to a page which is usable in a scrapbook, comprising:

using a digital image to produce a series of digital images of the same image where each of the digital images of the same image has a different size;

forming visual images of the series of different sizes of images on a single medium distinct from the page;

forming a visual image of printed instructions for making the scrapbook on the single medium;

cutting out the series of different sizes of visual images from the medium; and

fixing the cut out different sizes of visual images on the page forming a composite image on the page which can be used in the scrapbook.

6. The method of claim 4 wherein the cut out images are fixed by using an adhesive.

8. A method of making a scrapbook page, comprising:  
making a digital image of a desired subject;  
forming two or more visual images of the desired subject digital image of different sizes of the same image on a single medium to be fixed to a page and distinct from the page which can be used in a scrapbook;  
forming a visual image of printed instructions for making the scrapbook on the single medium;  
cutting out the series of images from the medium;  
fixing the cut out images on the page forming a composite image on the page which can be used in the scrapbook; and  
annotating the page with other information or pictures and inserting such page into the scrapbook.

10. A method of arranging a series of images taken from a single image to be fixed to a page which is usable in a scrapbook, comprising:  
using a digital image of the single image to produce a series of digital images of the same single image where each of the digital images of the same single image have different characteristics;  
forming at least one visual image of the series of different characteristics of images on a single medium distinct from the page;  
forming a visual image of printed instructions for making the scrapbook on the single photographic print medium;  
cutting out the at least one visual image from the medium; and  
fixing the cut out of at least one visual image on the page forming a composite image on the page which can be used in the scrapbook.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the at least one digital image includes a plurality of images of the single image having different characteristics and which are arranged as a single visual image to be cut out from the medium.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the visual images are photographic images, thermal images, or inkjet images.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the different characteristics include size, color content, mirrored images or combinations thereof.

14. The method of claim 10 wherein further including the step of providing other visual images on the scrapbook page either before or after fixing the visual image to the scrapbook page.

15. A method of arranging a series of images taken from a single image to be fixed to a page which is usable in a scrapbook, comprising:

providing a digital image of a single image;

following instructions for producing a series of digital images of a single same image where each of the digital images of the single same image have different characteristics;

forming at least one visual image of the series of different characteristics of images on a single medium distinct from the page;

forming a visual image of printed instructions for making the scrapbook on the single medium;

cutting out the at least one visual image from the medium; and

fixing the cut out at least one visual image on the page forming a composite image on the page which can be used in the scrapbook.

17. The instruction sheet of claim 15 wherein the information includes a visual arrangement of images and text.

18. A method of providing images and information to a user to permit the arrangement of a series of at least two pictures of different characteristics of the same image and fixing them to a page which is usable in a scrapbook, comprising:

using a digital image to produce a series of digital images of the same image where each of the digital images of the same image have different characteristics;

forming visual images of the series of different characteristics of images and instructions on a single medium distinct from the page;

forming a visual image of printed instructions for making the scrapbook on the single medium; and

printing the visual information and the instructions to facilitate a user cutting out the series of different characteristics of visual images from the medium and fixing them to a scrapbook page forming a composite image on the page.

20. A method of permitting a user to arrange a series of at least two visual images of different characteristics formed from the same image and fixing them to a page which is usable in a scrapbook, comprising:

the user sending a digital image over a communication channel to a service provider with instructions to the service provider, such service provider using the digital image produces a series of digital images of the same image where each of the digital images of the same image have different characteristics in accordance with the instructions and sends such digital images series to the user;

the user using the series of digital images forms visual images of the series of different characteristics of images on a single medium distinct from the page;

forming a visual image of printed instructions for making the scrapbook on the single medium;

the user cutting out the series of different characteristics of visual images from the medium; and

the user fixing the cut out different visual images on the page forming a composite image on the page which can be used in a scrapbook.

21. The method of claim 20 further including making payment via the channel to the service provider for providing the series of digital images.



22. The method of claim 20 wherein the channel is a local channel or the Internet.
23. A method of making at least two images which can be used in a scrapbook page, comprises:  
providing at least one portion of at least one digital image provided by a user;  
modifying the at least one digital image to provide a modified digital image of the same image;  
providing instructions in a digital format containing information for assembling said at least one user supplied digital image; and  
producing visual images from the at least one digital image, the modified digital image and the instructions on at least one single medium distinct from the page so that the visual images can be assembled in a scrapbook forming a composite image on the page.
24. An image product produced by the method of claim 23.
25. A method of allowing a user to create a scrapbook page, comprising:  
allowing the user to supply an image for the scrapbook;  
allowing the user to specify reproduction of the image as a series of images with different characteristics associated with a scrapbook page style;  
creating the series of images responsive to the style;  
selecting a set of scrapbook page assembly instructions responsive to the style;  
printing the images and the instructions on a medium distinct from the page; and  
allowing the user to use the images to assemble the scrapbook page in accordance with instructions forming a composite image on the page.